

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2.50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

(Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.)

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1851.

NO. 47.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In pursuance of two writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,
On Saturday the 4th of October, 1851,
at one o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, containing
166 Acres, more or less,
adjoining lands of Christian Hemler, Anthony Smith, George Golden, and William Stuck, lying on the road leading from the York and Gettysburg turnpike to M'Henrystown, and the road leading from Bonington to Kohler's Mill, on a strip of about 25 Acres of Woodland, about 30 Acres of Meadow, and the residue cleared land, with two sets of improvements, viz:

1st. A two-story
BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
and Kitchen attached—A Bank Barn, (lower part stone, upper log and frame,) a hog pen, a well of water near the house, and several signs of running water on the farm, and an Orchard of Apple and Peach trees, besides other fruit trees.

2d. A one-and-a-half-story
LOG DWELLING HOUSE,
per frame weatherboarded, with shedding attached, hog pen, and a well of water with a pump in it near the dwelling—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Samuel Hoffman and Susan Hoffman.

The above property will be sold altogether, or separate, at suit purchasers.
WM. FICKES, Sheriff.
Sept. 8, 1851.

10 per cent of the purchase money upon all sales by the sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

NOTICE.

Persons who know themselves indebted to the firm of MILLER & CURRENS, in Mount Pleasant township, are hereby notified that the subscribers with a settlement of all accounts due them, made on or before the 1st of October next—as longer indulgence than that period cannot be given. It is hoped this notice will be promptly attended to.
MILLER & CURRENS.
Aug. 25.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are most earnestly and politely requested to call between this and the first of October, and pay up their accounts, or at least part of it, to enable him to go to the City to buy new stock. If your early attention to this will much oblige and relieve you, respectively.
A. B. KURTZ, At the Cheap Corner,
Sept. 5.

WANTED.

200 Cords of Chestnut Oak BARK,
for which SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per cord, in CASH, will be paid, at the subscriber's Tannery in Hanover, (formerly New.)
P. FORNEY.
Aug. 25.

The Pamphlet Laws

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this office, and are ready for distribution to those authorized to receive them.
JOHN PICKING, Proth.,
burg, Sept. 8.

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,
HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middleton's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

Dr. C. N. Berkey, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
Dr. C. H. Horner, C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
C. A. Cowgill, Prof. M. Jacobs,
D. Gilbert, H. L. Bauger,
Prof. Stover, W. M. Reynolds,
Gettysburg, July 8.

D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased.
D. McConaughy will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him.
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.
He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.
D. McConaughy is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of choice lands, and locating their Warrants—procuring Bounties, and selling Soldiers' Land to the best advantage.
Apply personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 4.

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.
April 10.

W. B. McQUEEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McCallan, Esq.
Dec. 22.

BONNETS, Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hair and Gimps, and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gimps, at
April 14. A. R. KURTZ.

CARPETING, and Floor Oil Cloth can be had very low of
A. B. KURTZ.

Choice Poetry.

From the Waverley Magazine.
LIFE.

Life has its sunshine! but the ray
Which dashes on its stormy wave,
Is but the beacon of decay.
A meteor glimmering o'er the grave;
And though its dawning hour is bright
With fancy's gayest coloring,
Yet o'er this cloud-encumbered night,
Dark ruin flaps her raven wing.

Life has its flowers—and what are they?
The buds of early love and truth
Which spring and wither in a day—
The gems of warm, confiding youth;
Alas! those buds decay and die,
Ere ripened and matured in bloom;
E'en in an hour behold them lie
Upon the still and lonely tomb.

Life hath its pang of deepest thrill,
Thy sting, relentless memory!
Which wakes not, pierces not, until
The hour of joy has ceased to be;
Then, when the heart is in its pall,
And old afflictions gather o'er,
Thy mournful anthem doth recall
Bliss which hath died to bloom no more.

Life hath its blessing! but the storm
Sweeps like the desert-wind in wrath,
To sear and blight the loveliest form
Which sports on earth's desecrated path.
Oh! soon the sad, heart broken wail
Shall change from youth's delightful tone,
Flows mournfully upon the gale
Where all is desolate and lone.

Life hath no hope—a vain dream,
A cankered flower, a setting sun,
Which casts a transitory gleam
Upon the evening's clouds of dun.
Pass up an hour, that dream hath died,
The flowers on earth forsaken lie;
The sun hath set, whose lustre shed
A light upon the shaded sky.

Miscellaneous.

Hired to Keep the Sabbath.

An eminent minister in Wales, hearing of a neighbor who followed his calling on the Lord's day, went and asked him why he broke the Sabbath. The man replied that he was driven to it, by finding it hard work to maintain his family. "Will you attend public worship," said Mr. P., "if I pay you a week day's wages?" "Yes, most gladly," said the poor man. He attended constantly and received his pay. After some time, Mr. P. forgot to send the money; and, recollecting it, called upon the man and said, "I am in your debt." "No, sir," he replied, "you are not." "How so?" said Mr. P., "I have not paid you of late." "True," answered the man, "but I can now trust God; for I have found that he can bless the work of six days for the support of my family, just the same as seven." Ever after that he strictly kept the Sabbath, and found that in keeping of God's commands there is not only no loss, but great reward.

The Two Gardeners

Two gardeners, who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by frost; one of them came to console with the other on this misfortune. "Ah," cried he, "how unfortunate we have been, neighbor! do you know I have done nothing but fret ever since. But you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up already: what are these?" "These," cried the other gardener, "why these are what I sowed immediately after my loss." "What! coming up already?" cried the fretter. "Yes; while you were fretting, I was working." "What! don't you fret when you have a loss?" "Yes; but I always put it off until after I have repaired the mischief." "Why, then, you have no need to fret at all." "True," replied the industrious gardener; "and that's the very reason."

No Man's Enemy but his Own.

No man's enemy but his own happens generally to be the enemy of every body with whom he is in relation. The leading quality that goes to make his character is a reckless imprudence and a selfish pursuit of selfish enjoyments, independent of all consequences. No man's enemy but his own runs rapidly to his means, calls in a friendly way on his friends for bonds, bail, securities, &c. his nearest kin, and leaves his wife a beggar, and quarters his nephews upon the public; and after having enjoyed himself to the last guinea, entails a life of dependence on his progeny, and dies in the odors of that ill-understood reputation of harmless folly which is more injurious to society than many positive crimes.—*Lady Morgan.*

Exercise in the open air is of the first importance to the human frame, yet how many are in a manner deprived of it by their own want of management of their time! Females with slender means are for the most part destined to indoor occupations, and have but little time allotted them for taking the air, and that little time is generally encroached upon by the ceremony of dressing to go out. It may appear a simple suggestion, but experience only will show how much time might be redeemed by habits of regularity; such as putting the shawls, cloaks, gloves, shoes, &c., or whatever is intended to be worn, in readiness, instead of having to search one drawer, then another, for possibly a glove or collar—wait for shoes being cleaned, &c.—and this when (probably) the out-going persons have to return to their employment at a given time. Whereas, if all were in readiness, the preparations might be accomplished in a few minutes—the walk not being curtailed by unnecessary delays.
Never accuse others to excuse yourself.

GUARDIAN ANGELS.

It was a universal belief among the ancient Persians, that every human being was attended, during life, by one or more of the inhabitants of the spirit world; and that the attendant angel or agent, as the term implies, was selected from those who had been their most intimate friends while living. Nor is this faith confined to the Persian nation. From the creation of the world to the present time, those who have recognized immortality as a truth, have believed firmly in the ministrations of guardian angels. And the idea is one supported by true philosophy, sound reason and divine revelation. This theory, so beautiful to the afflicted, and the truth of which having been attested by universal belief, in ages past, has been absolutely demonstrated, even to our external senses, in the present. It is no longer a matter of faith—it is knowledge; not to all, but to very many in the most refined circles of society. It is a beautiful truth, and worthy of the highest intellect—a faith at once elevating and purifying. Who would not be restrained from sin, under such a belief? Who would not pause before committing a disreputable act, if fully convinced of the fact that the spirit of some dearly loved earthly friend still walked lovingly by his side? Would the incendiary apply the match at midnight, in the presence of an angel witness? I can conceive of no stronger restraint to vice—no greater incentive to virtue—than would be produced by a full belief in the truth of the angel ministry. It is a universal law in nature, for the higher to superintend the lower; and it is on this principle that the spirits of our departed friends, having entered a higher sphere of existence, are prepared and qualified to watch over their friends on earth. We have all been looking for heaven, and the reason why we have not sooner found it is because we have looked for it too far off.

We are just beginning to understand the import of these words, "The kingdom of heaven is within you." We may become hardened and seared by the cares of life, and our spiritual perceptions may become clouded by sin, there are times when the dear memories of others, and perhaps better days, come thronging back, displacing, by their gentle influence, all thoughts of evil, and then it is that we feel unmistakable evidence of the presence of our soul-companions. The vilest criminal was once an offensive child, and he, at times, may feel something of this holy influence. In the language of Whittier:

"Not wholly can the heart unlearn
The lesson of its better hours,
Nor yet has time's dull footsteps worn
To common dust the path of flowers."

There is no soul on earth so low as not to contain the germ of angel purity. The circumstances and influences which surround it may be unfavorable to its development, but this furnishes no proof of its absence. It must some time and somewhere, according to the eternal purpose of Him who made it, grow into beauty and perfection. True, our brother has sinned, but God only knows how strong he was tempted, or how often he resisted before he fell. True Christian charity should embrace the world, and the Christian's hope should all mankind. Behold that pale and careworn mother. Her son has sinned and fallen.—But has she forsaken him? No! Disregarding the sneers of the crowd, she follows him to the court room—sits by his side while the judge pronounces his doom—follows him to the prison—walks by his side to the gallows, and when the last sad act in the drama is ended—when the form she pressed to her bosom in childhood lies cold and lifeless before her, she kneels upon his grave, and prays that she may meet her child again in heaven. And this is only the manifestation of human love.

Shall the Infinite Father of all do less than that poor finite mother? Let us then continue to hope, in tender affection, for all our Father's family. And let us remember, amid all the discouragements and afflictions of life, that we are not alone.—Though every earthly friend has departed, and every earthly hope has perished, still remember that you are not alone. Morning, noon, and night, the spirits of the loved in heaven shall hover round you, and at death receive and welcome you to the soul's eternal home.—*Gilbert.*

Said the distinguished Lord Chatham to his son, "I would have inscribed upon the curtains of your bed and the walls of your chamber, 'If you do not rise early, you can make progress in nothing. If you do not set apart your hours of reading, if you suffer yourself or any one else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitable and frivolous, and unenjoyed by yourself.'"

To Preserve Peach Trees.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer furnishes the following recipe:

Clear the earth away immediately next to the trunk of the tree, down to near the root, and then place two or three lumps of unslaked lime, each about the size of a goose egg, next to the tree, and cover it over with a little earth. It will eradicate the worm, and in a short time give much vigor to the tree. The lime should be applied when the trees are young, but will answer as well for older trees, by increasing the quantity of lime about one third. From my experience, once in three or four years is all that is necessary to secure a vigorous, healthy tree.

Every heart has its secret sorrow, which the world knows not; and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.

The First Baby.

In a new novel, "The Glens," recently published, occurs the following striking picture of domestic felicity, which crusty old bachelors will read with much interest:

"If 'the baby' was asleep, no one was allowed to speak except in a whisper, on pain of instant banishment; the piano was closed, the guitar was tabored, boots were interdicted, and the bell was muffled. If Mr. Vincent wished to enjoy a quiet cigar, he must go out of the house, lest the smoke might disturb 'the baby'—and, lest the street-door might disturb its slumbers, he must make his exit by the back way, and reach the street by the garden-gate. The Doctor was scarcely ever out of the house; not because 'the baby' was ill—for indeed it was most alarmingly healthy—but because she was 'afraid it might be taken with some dreadful disease, and no doctor near.' If coal was placed in the grate, either Mr. Vincent must put it in lump by lump with his fingers, or Thomas must come in on tip-toe, leaving his boots below, lest the noise should disturb 'the baby.' Mr. Vincent might lie in one posture until he was full of aches from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot; he must not move or turn over—for fear of waking 'the baby.' And yet he must not take a bed in another part of the house, because 'the baby' might be attacked by the croup, or might cry to have some one walk up and down the floor with it in his arms, and then he would not be within call. In short when 'the baby' slept, the whole house was under a spell, whose enchantment consisted in profound silence and unbroken stillness, and all who came within the magic circle were at once laid under its influence.

"On the other hand, when 'the baby' was awake, the household was equally subject to the tyranny which seemed to be a condition of its existence. If Mr. Vincent's watch chain attracted its attention, the watch must come forth, and be delivered over, at the imminent risk, and to the frequent smashing of crystals and face. If 'the baby' cried for the porcelain vases on the mantel, or the little Sevres card basket on the table, they were immediately on the floor, or in the 'crib' beside it, and were soon afterwards in many pieces. If it wanted papa's papers, either they must be forthwith given up, or both baby and mother would concur in raising a domestic storm. If an important paper, or anything else of peculiar value was missed, when inquiry was made for it, the chances were twenty to one that it had been given to 'the baby,'—and on all such occasions, Mr. Vincent's chagrin or vexation was treated with merited indifference. If, as often happened, after obtaining everything within its mother's reach, and breaking every thing that could be broken, 'the baby' still cried immediately and annoyingly, it was quite as much as Vincent's life was worth to express the least vexation or impatience. He might be roused from a sound sleep, and forced to get up in the cold ten times in the night for something for 'the baby,' and yet a murmur or a natural wish expressed to know the necessity of all these things, was high treason to the household sovereignty. The lawful master of the premises had sunk, like a deposed monarch, to utter insignificance, and become the lowest servant to the young usurper. The mother was the Grand Viceroy of the Sultan, and in her name ruled every one, herself included, with an iron rod. There was no law but the will and pleasure of the despot, and no appeal from her determinations. And this was the woman whom Abraham Glens had loved!"

Unrivalled Pianoforte Player.—We find the following extraordinary statement in the National:
"Count Orloff has just presented to the Emperor of Russia an extraordinary musical phenomenon, in the person of a young Wallachian called Frederick Roltz. This man has been born with four hands, each having ten fingers. He was brought up by a clergyman, who taught him to play on the organ, but the young man, in the course of time, made a piano forte for himself, of considerably greater power than that of ordinary instruments. He enjoys excellent health, and, with the exception of the hands, presents nothing strange in his person. It is only from the elbow that the malformation commences. The arm there divides into two limbs, each ending in a hand with a double supply of fingers.—These additional arms are regularly made, and the only remarkable point observed by medical men is the immense development of the deltoid muscle at the summit of the shoulder. The clergyman who had brought up Roltz, at his death left him his small property, and the young man immediately purchased diamond rings, with which he loaded his twenty fingers. It was with them so adorned that he performed before the Emperor of Russia, who expressed his surprise at the musical powers of the young man. Roltz, it is said, is shortly to visit Paris."

Articles of provision were once called for to go down the Mississippi to a missionary station. A certain man subscribed two bushels of wheat. When the time came to carry it to the boat, he thought one bushel as much as he ought to give, and if all would give even that, it would amount to a great deal. He measured back one-half, and left it on his barn floor. On his return, he found that his best cow had broken into the barn, and eaten most of what was left, and was dead in consequence.

"Go it while you are 'Old.'—In Concord, Ky., Joseph Moore, aged 78, was married to Mrs. Mary Tolon, aged 74 years. The services were performed by a naysayer, and was dead in consequence.

He who does not prevent a wrong when it is in his power, is equally criminal with him who commits it, and will be esteemed accordingly.

A Story of an Old Bachelor.

There was a fine old General once, who, having spent the most of his life in the field of Mars, knew very little about the camp of Cupid. He was one of those rough and honest spirits often met with in his gallant profession, innocent as an infant of almost every thing save high integrity and indomitable bravery. He was nearly fifty years old, and his toils were over, when master Dan Cupid brought him acquainted with a widow Wadman, in whose eye he began to detect something that made him uneasy.—Here was the result of jealousy.

During his service he had never seen any thing worthy of notice in a woman's eye.—In fact, he would scarcely have observed whether a woman had three eyes in her head or only one; for no matter where his own eyes were, his thoughts were ever among "guns and drums and wounds," and love was a thing that lived in his memory just as he remembered once reading a visionary story book called the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," when a boy.

Well, the General had settled down into an amiable, gentlemanly old fellow, living alone with comfortable wealth around him, and having little to do, save now and then to entertain an old comrade in arms, which companionship afforded opportunity for him "to fight his battles o'er again." But alas! o'er this calm evening of the old General's day a deal of perplexity was doomed to fall, and he soon found himself in troubled waters, the depth of which he could by no means understand. He floundered about like a caged rat under a pump—and such another melancholy fish out of water never before swallowed the bait, hook and all, of the angling god of love. The poor General. We must give him a name or we can't tell the story, and the best name for such a story is Uncle Toby. Poor General Uncle Toby debated abstractedly about his new position, and never had siege or campaign given him such perplexity before.

At length, however, the blunt honesty of his disposition rose uppermost among his conflicting plans, and his course was chosen. At school he had once studied "Othello's Defence" to recite at an exhibition, but made a great failure; and he now recollected there was something in this "defence" very much like what he wanted to say.—He got the book immediately, found the passage, clapped on his hat with a determined air, and posted off to the widow Wadman's, with Shakespeare under his arm.

"Madam," said General Uncle Toby, opening his book at the marked place, with the solemnity of a special pleader at the bar.—"Madam—

"Rude am I in my speech,
And little bless'd with the set phrase of peace:
For since these arms of mine had seven years' pith,
Till now some nine moons wasted, they have used
Their dearest action in the contest bad;
And little of this great world can I see.
More than pertains to feats of broil and battle;
And therefore—

Here the General closed the book, wiped his forehead, looked up at the ceiling, and said with a spasmodic gasp, "I want to get married."

The widow laughed for ten minutes by the watch before she could utter a syllable, and then she said, with precious tears of humor rolling down her good-natured cheeks, "And who is it you want to marry, General?"

"You," said Uncle Toby, flourishing his sword-arm in the air, and assuming a military attitude of defiance, as if he expected an assault from the widow immediately.

Use of Cats' Whiskers.

Every one has observed the whiskers of a cat; but few, perhaps, dream that they serve any valuable end. The following passage will prove the contrary.—Every one must have observed what are usually called the whiskers on a cat's upper lip. The use of these in a state of nature is very important. They are organs of touch. They are attached to a bed of close glands under the skin, and each of these long hairs is connected with the nerve of the lip. The slightest contact of these whiskers with any surrounding object, is thus felt most distinctly by the animal, although the hairs of themselves are insensible. They stand out on each side of the lion as well as in the common cat; so that, from point to point, they are equal in width to the animal's body. If we imagine, therefore, a lion stealing through a covert of wood, in an imperfect light, we shall at once see the use of these long hairs. They indicate to him, through the nicest feeling, any obstacle which may present itself to the passage of his body; they prevent the rustle of boughs and leaves, which would give warning to his prey, if he were to attempt to pass through too close a bush; and thus, in conjunction with the soft cushions of his feet, and the fur upon which he treads, (the retractile claws never come in contact with the ground,) they enable him to move towards his victim with a stillness even greater than that of the snake, who creeps along the grass, and is not perceived until he is coiled around his prey.—*Library of Useful Knowledge.*

Short Speeches—Good Examples.

Judge Duncan, in a recent address delivered at Clarksburg, Va., on his return as Commissioner from the great London Exhibition, thus refers to his visit to the British Parliament and the Courts of Justice:—"I was present on one occasion in the House of Commons, when a measure came up, which involved the whole financial policy of the Government, and the state and condition of all the industrial classes. It was debated by the Prime Minister, Lord John Russell; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. D'Israeli; and a great many other of the leading members. The debate opened at six o'clock, P. M., and closed at 12, when the vote was taken, and the question settled. Thus, in a debate of 6 hours, a great measure was disposed of, after a discussion so full, that every one present was satisfied that all had been said, on both sides, that the subject required. Yet a measure, of a similar character, in the American Congress, could not have been disposed of under six weeks' constant discussion. I was forcibly struck with the close adherence of the English speakers to the subject of debate. There was nothing extraneous or redundant; no flourish or ornament; but that which seemed to characterize the speaking particularly, was their plain, practical good sense, and an ability for condensation. Yet they are in some respects, not good speakers. Their manners are cold, without action or fluency. They hesitate and stammer, and frequently seem to be at a loss.

"In the courts of justice, the same brevity and condensation prevails, in the speeches of the Barristers, that distinguished the speaking in the House of Commons; and the Judges, who seemed to be a learned, dignified and hard-working set of men, deliver their opinions so concisely and yet so distinct and clear, that the minds of the most ordinary persons present can understand them."

Were this example adopted in the American Congress and American Courts, it would be of inestimable value to the administration of government and of justice.

"Having in my youth," says a celebrated Persian writer, "notions of severity, I used to rise in the night to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night, whilst deeply engaged in these exercises, my father, a man of practical virtue, awoke whilst I was reading. 'Rehoid,' said I to him, 'thy other children are lost in irreligious slumber, whilst I alone awake in prayer.' 'Son of my soul,' he answered, 'it is better to sleep than wake to remark the faults of thy brethren.'"

"Arran was a rare wit, but even he sometimes met with his match. He was once examining a cross-grained, ugly-faced witness from whom he in vain sought to obtain a direct answer. At length he exclaimed—

"It is no use trying to get the truth out of you, for I see the villain in your face!"
"Do you, sir?" retorted the man, with a grin. "Why then it must be so, for I never knew my face was a looking-glass before!"

A cheerful Philosophy.—The following truthful passage occurs in one of Frederick Bremer's books:—"There is much goodness in the world although at a superficial glance one is disposed to doubt it. What is bad is noised abroad, is echoed back from every side, and newspapers and the social circle find much to say about it; whilst what is good goes at last like sandblow quietly through the world."

Civilization among the Indians.

Experiment has shown, partially, at least, that the American savage is capable of that culture which is necessary to ameliorate his natural rudeness of character and disposition, and render him, in some important measure, susceptible of the arts and habits of civilized life. The Cherokees are an illustrious instance of this; furnishing, in the progress they have made as regards social and religious institutions, and enlightenment, an encouraging evidence that the Indian, when properly approached and treated, may be greatly improved in his condition.

Another gratifying example of the kind is found in the present situation of the Shawnees. The editor of the St. Louis Republican writing from their country, through which he has lately been travelling, gives a most pleasing report of them. He says—

During the ride through the country of the Shawnees, up to the Kansas river, we passed many large and well cultivated farms belonging to Indians. We stopped at the house of a Shawnee, Blue Jacket, and found his family as comfortably situated, and his children as intelligent, as are to be found among the frontier settlements of the whites. Speaking of what he saw among the Delaware, while he was at Uniontown, Potomac Nation, he writes—

The Wyandotts, a few days before our arrival, had paid the Delaware several thousand dollars for lands which they had purchased of them. This money had been distributed per capita, that is, the head of each family drew a share for each member of his household. A portion of the payment was reserved in the hands of the chiefs for charitable purposes and national expenses. From this cause there were a number of men and squares in town, trading.

Here I saw Kitchin, or Tawhelaum, the principal chief of the Delaware. He is a large, intellectual looking man, seventy-seven years of age, now complaining of ill health. He was Tecumseh's second in command at the battle of the Thames, and an active and efficient warrior in the last war with England. He is said to be quite wealthy, and is a very exemplary man.

The Republican has a good circulation here, and I was amused and gratified to see the Indian interpreter of the nation surrounded by the chiefs and others, whilst he read and interpreted the contents of the paper to them. They appeared to understand all that he read, and at the end of each paragraph would signify their assent by a peculiar exclamation that I cannot convey by a word. Mr. Tableau, the interpreter, is an intelligent and educated Indian.

Revolting Inhumanity.

We find the following in the Boonville (Mo.) Observer of the 26th ultimo:

The following details of one of the most shocking barbarities committed in a community of civilized people, has seldom been equalled in the annals of crime. So revolting to human nature is the statement made to us, we scarcely can give it credence.—We give the particulars, however, as they have been narrated to us:

In Morgan county, not long ago, a citizen died, leaving a widow and two small children, the oldest a girl, about seven years of age. Not long after the death of her husband the woman married again. Soon the girl died, and very recently the boy was reported missing.

The sudden and mysterious disappearance of the child, together with the fact that upon the death of the woman's first husband the property he possessed was left to the two children, aroused suspicion in the neighborhood, when a search was made for the boy. He was found in the woods adjacent, with both legs broken and his mouth sewed up; lying still alive, however. He was properly cared for, when he reported that his mother and step-father had been the perpetrators of the deed, and, in addition, that his sister's skull had been broken by them, which caused her death. The boy's statement further tended to develop the fact that the girl was known before her death to have had a bandage around her head; and, upon the body being exhumed, it was found, as the boy had stated, that the skull was fractured. The parents were arrested and imprisoned at Versailles.

Artesian Wells.

At Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, Wisconsin, the people are supplied with pure water from Artesian Wells, sunk to the depth of some 150 feet. The water rises to the top of the earth and runs off in unfailing spring-like streams.

Similar wells have recently been opened at Hudson, Ohio, and by boring to a much less depth. Messrs. Tallmadge & Jones are building a steam flouring mill a little west of Hudson, and the Observer of last week says:

"A well is dug just west of town fourteen feet deep and ten feet in diameter; from the bottom of which the workmen bore to the depth, including the well, of fifty-nine feet, when the water rushed up in such force and quantity as to fill the well in a very few hours. The vein was opened about sunset. At dawn of the following day the water had been apparently for hours running from the top of the well in a good stream. The water is clear and cool, and passes off at the rate of some twenty gallons per minute. The well is designed to supply the steam works to drive the flouring mill going up there under the direction of Messrs. Tallmadge & Jones. They are to be ready for service the coming November."

The Hudson Observer of the 16th states that the water continues to rise in abundance in the well above described, and that some half dozen other borings have been made in Hudson with equal success in every direction.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

At Fahnestock's Store.

FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have received the largest and best selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

ever before offered in the County, having just returned from the Cities, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSETTES,

Vestings, Satinets, Calicoes, Muslins,

bleached and unbleached, Cambrics,

Cord, Valenciennes, Also,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Borage, Berage de Laines, Mous, de Laines,

Lawn, Poplins, Gingham, &c., &c.

also a splendid assortment of

DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, BONNETS,

Sonnet Silks, Ribbons, Artificial Tails, Palm

and Leghorn Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's

Shoes, Parasols, Umbrellas, Gloves, and

Hosiery of every description.

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell 30 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest.

ABM. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, March 31.

and a complete assortment of

Queensware, Groceries, &c.,

all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices.

Call and examine before purchasing, as we consider it no trouble to show goods.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

April 7.

"The Race is not always to the Swift, nor the Battle to the Strong."

ELSE had not David killed Goliath with a sling, nor Abraham by faith done so many wonderful things. But faith or no faith,

ABRAHAM ARNOLD

is able to sell

Ready-made Clothing,

of the neatest style and most substantial qualities, cheaper than any other man living, be he Phillips, Jew or Gentile. His work is all made up

new, and not in the city, by the best of workmen, who do not "throw" but "saw" it together.

But he has no desire to trouble his friends with the public generally with the reading of a long and "windy" advertisement, and will cut the matter short by respectfully inviting all to "step in" and give him an opportunity of proving the truth of what he says.

July 7.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION!

We won't be Beat in Selling Bargains!

LATEST ARRIVAL OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

At the Cheap Store of A. B. KURTZ,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE.

THE subscriber announces to his numerous customers and others, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, the largest, best and cheapest assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and

QUEENSWARE,

ever offered in this place. To test this he invites the attention of all who are desirous of purchasing, before calling elsewhere.

Call on his numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks, and trusts they will not forget to call and see his present unrivaled assortment.

April 14.

The Tars Abroad.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED AT

HAMERSLY'S

GROCERY & VARIETY STORE,

GROCERIES,

including Prime Rio Coffee, N. Orleans crushed and loaf Sugar, N. O. Sugar-house and Syrup Molasses, Tea, Dried Salt, extra pure Sugar, Saleratus, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Mustard, Rice, fine Macaroni, Tobacco, Snuff, Oregano, Pickles, Crackers of different kinds, including water, butter, soda, Maford, &c., also.

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS,

Candies, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Nuts, Corcora-nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Almonds, &c. Also, the best assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

ever opened in Gettysburg, embracing everything in the Queensware line, from common to best China, Britannia-ware, Glass-ware, together with a large variety of

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

such as Cedar-ware, Tubs, Baskets, Buckets, Door Mats, Brooms, Bed-covers, Grain and Manure Forks, Shovels, Nails of all sizes, Knives and Forks, Chains, Spoons, Brushes, Andirons, Lead, Powder and Shot—with a little of every thing in the variety line.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber invites a call at his establishment on the North-west Corner of the Diamond, as he feels assured he can furnish goods at prices that cannot be beat.

WM. W. HAMERSLY

Gettysburg, April 28.

1776.

WHEN in the course of human events, **ABRAHAM ARNOLD** has just returned from the city with a large and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

all of which he is prepared to sell at a liberal discount, cheaper than any body else. A decent respect to the interests of the public requires that he should declare and make known **THE FACT**, that he has purchased for Cash, and for Cash is prepared to sell to any body and every body, any and every article in the Dry Good or Grocery line, on terms so reasonable and low as to make their very best water for a few more of the same sort.

July 7.

QUEENSWARE & GROCERIES in every variety and at cheap

FAHNESTOCK'S.

For the Ladies.

JUST received, a splendid assortment of **LADIES' DRESS GOODS,** such as Silks, Poplins, Mous, de Laines, Borage, Berage de Laines, Lawn, Poplins, Gingham, &c., &c., cheaper than ever before.

ABM. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 28.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

ANOTHER stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Mous, de Laines, Borage, Berage de Laines, Lawn, Poplins, Gingham, &c., &c., cheaper than ever before.

ABM. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 28.

GROCERIES—A fresh supply just received, including in part Rio Coffee, N. Orleans crushed and loaf Sugar, N. O. Sugar-house and Syrup Molasses, Tea, Dried Salt, extra pure Sugar, Saleratus, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Mustard, Rice, fine Macaroni, Tobacco, Snuff, Oregano, Pickles, Crackers of different kinds, including water, butter, soda, Maford, &c., also.

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS,

Candies, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Nuts, Corcora-nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Almonds, &c. Also, the best assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

ever opened in Gettysburg, embracing everything in the Queensware line, from common to best China, Britannia-ware, Glass-ware, together with a large variety of

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

such as Cedar-ware, Tubs, Baskets, Buckets, Door Mats, Brooms, Bed-covers, Grain and Manure Forks, Shovels, Nails of all sizes, Knives and Forks, Chains, Spoons, Brushes, Andirons, Lead, Powder and Shot—with a little of every thing in the variety line.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber invites a call at his establishment on the North-west Corner of the Diamond, as he feels assured he can furnish goods at prices that cannot be beat.

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the

Largest, Cheapest & Best

selected **STOCK OF GOODS,** ever before offered in the County, such as

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSETTES,

Satin and other Vestings, Kentucky Jeans,

Tweeds, De Laines, Linen Lustres,

Calicoes, Swiss & Mull Muslins, Domestic,

and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention. Also, a large and splendid assortment of

Jewelry and Watches,

cheaper than ever. Also,

FAMILY GROCERIES, (very low—)

Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell 30 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest.

ABM. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, March 31.

NEW

HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a **NEW HARDWARE STORE** in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Staffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—in which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the reasonable money), to dispose of any part of it on as favorable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,

DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9.

A GOOD FUR HAT FOR \$1.00!

CAPS 61 CENTS!

S. S. MCNEARY

Spring style of

Fine Silk Hats.

They are very light, particularly neat in shape, and just such a Hat as will adorn the human figure to the greatest advantage—price from \$2 to \$4.50. Also, Men's and Boys' Slouch Hats, from 50 cents to \$2.25; good Fur, Russia, and Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men, at from \$1 to \$3.25; and CAPS of every description, for men and boys, at prices ranging from 61 cents to \$1.00. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment, either in city or country.

S. S. MCNEARY.

Gettysburg, May 26.

HATS AND CAPS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City of Philadelphia, with a complete assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

of every style and quality, suitable to the season, including

LEGHORN & BRAID HATS,

all of which he offers at low prices, to suit the times.

The assortment is large and full, and the people need have no fears of not being suited as to quantity, quality and prices.

Call and judge for yourselves.

W. W. PAXTON.

April 28.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

A NEW ARTICLE.

THIS Extract is composed of the best and healthiest herbs, and affords the following advantages: 1st, its great saving, one pound being equal to ten pounds of coffee; 2d, the excellent aromatic taste afforded, when mixed with store coffee; 3d, it gives a very fine color, and makes the coffee, without any ingredient, perfectly black; 4th, coffee, mixed with this ingredient, is more wholesome than without it.

The above article can be had at the store of **W. W. HAMERSLY,** North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Price 12¢ cents.

Dec 27.

FOR THE GENTLEMAN.

JUST received, a large assortment of **Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassettes, Key Jeans, Tweeds,**

Linen for Coats and Pants, and other Vestings,

all of which will be sold 30 per cent. cheaper than any house in town.

ABM. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 28.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid Stock of

Suppers, Bussins, Jenny Lind Shoes, and all qualities and exceedingly low at

FAHNESTOCK'S.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

on hand and are continually having made to order, the cheapest and best made Clothing ever offered in this place. Call and examine for yourselves.

ABM. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 28.

LEGHORN & BRAID HATS, also PANS

just received and for sale cheaper than ever.

ABM. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, April 28.

PARASOLS—A large assortment of Parasols just received at the cheap Store of the

NEW.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS a large and splendid assortment. Call at **W. W. PAXTON.**

April 14.

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of the Gentlemen is invited to a large quantity of **Buff Cassimer**, at a very low price, at the

cheap Store of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where may be had a large quantity of every variety of Goods.

May 26.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

LADIES' MO

SHOES.

THE Subscriber has just received a large and splendid assortment of **Ladies' Shoes**, of every style and quality, suitable to the season, including

LEGHORN & BRAID HATS,

all of which he offers at low prices, to suit the times.

The assortment is large and full, and the people need have no fears of not being suited as to quantity, quality and prices.

Call and judge for yourselves.

W. W. PAXTON.

REMOVABLE.

ALEX. FRIZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecott's Store, and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine assortment of

CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewelry,

SPECTACLES,

and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please.

His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Ring Rings, Finger Rings, Brass Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watch Keys, &c., to give him a call.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Also Spectacle Glasses changed.

Gettysburg, April 21.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

JAD MACHINE SHOP

THIS establishment will now be carried on by **T. WARREN & SON,** who take pleasure in being able to announce to their friends and the public generally that they have constantly on hand a very large variety of

HOLLOWWARE & STOVES,

including Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c.; Common, Patent, Air-tight, and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAY.

To Farmers they would say, they have on hand an excellent assortment of

Farming Implements,

consisting of the renowned Saylor Ploughs, Woodcock's & Withers's, D. Warren's Patent Windmill, Straw-cutters, &c.

BLACKSMITHING

is carried on by the best of workmen in the shop, in the South and at the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles, with a great many others not named, will be furnished as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had anywhere else.

Repairing of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, April 29.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

TO the delinquent Stockholders of the **Waynesboro', Green Castle and Mercersburg Turnpike Road Company,** notice is hereby given to those whose names are hereto attached, their heirs and representatives, that under the provision of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Shares of Stock standing on the books of the Company, in the name of each delinquent Stockholder, as designated below, if not paid up, in full, to **George H. Davidson, Treasurer,** at **Greencastle, on or before the 30th day of October, A. D. 1851,** will then be forfeited to the Company.

No. Shares. Am't. D. Paid. P. in Full.

William Huston, 5 \$300.00 \$107.50 \$192.50

Jacob Gehring, 4 300.00 107.50 192.50

Jacob Angle, 5 300.00 107.50 192.50

Bulter G. Goll, 3 300.00 107.50 192.50

George Hornman, 10 1000.00 181.50 818.50

Hugh Garven, 2 200.00 20.00 180.00

James I. Huston, 4 400.00 225.41 174.59

John Dearty, 5 500.00 241.66 258.34

John Kuhler, 4 400.00 30.40 369.60

David Angle, 3 300.00 15.15 284.85

Elizabeth Reed, 11 1100.00 27.26 1072.74

David Hammond, 2 200.00 75.75 124.25

David Johnson, 2 200.00 30.20 169.80

John Seab, 10 1000.00 59.50 940.50

Archibald Rankin, 5

The Great Earthquake in Naples.—On *Two Thousand Lives Lost.*—(Cities Destroyed and Damaged.)—The Washington Republic publishes a letter from the Hon. R. J. Morris, the Neapolitan Minister to Naples, giving a graphic account of the terrible earthquake which occurred in the western portion of the kingdom of Naples, on the 14th of July, by which some 2,500 lives were lost, and several towns either totally prostrated or greatly damaged. Mr. Morris says that previous to the shock, a small stream that runs near the city of Naples suddenly disappeared, and it adds:

At the first shock, Meli, which contained thousands of inhabitants, was prostrated; the dust, nothing but a few crumbling walls surviving the general ruin. An unknown number of its inhabitants were buried under the falling mass of fabrics. Up to the present moment seven hundred dead bodies have been discovered, and many others, constantly being found. More than a hundred persons lie in an adjacent hospital suffering under atrocious wounds, with many having been run up by the ruins. Among others, a female infant, a year of age, lying between the two days, was brought nursing and unharmed, and restored to its afflicted mother, widowed by the same calamity.

The shocks and rumbling of the earth still occasionally occurred at the time writing his letter, and all eyes were turned upon Vesuvius as the safety valve, through which the struggling fires might escape, although no real signs were yet apparent.

The neighboring towns of Napoli, Rocery, Brille and Rapollato are sufferers by the same convulsion. Rocery is a general wreck, not a sound house remaining; more than a hundred persons have been perished, and a number have been maimed or wounded. Brille, the only village not entirely destroyed, is the only asylum, while the other towns covered dead amount to about one hundred each. In the commune of Bari, the towns of Cerato, Minervino, Spinazzola, Andria and Tran were all injured more or less. In Canosa, the ancient *Canusium* founded by Diomed, and whose walls once enclosed a circuit of sixteen miles, three hundred and seventy-six houses were thrown down. At the last report the shocks around Mount Vulture continued, and one-half of the city of Vobos, the ancient *Peusium* containing six thousand inhabitants, and celebrated as the birth-place of Horace, was destroyed. The mountain provinces of the Abruzzi and of Calabria, where the earthquake of 1783 destroyed three hundred cities and buried thirty thousand human beings, have thus far escaped.

Birthplace of the Pennsylvania Docks.—The following papers of yesterday state that from circumstances that have come to the knowledge of the authorities in and about Johnstown, Pa., there is a large and well organized band of robbers, consisting as is alleged by some of them, arrested, of over one hundred, whose headquarters are in Cincinnati; and they have for sometime, passed committing robberies to an alarming extent at Johnstown and vicinity, breaking open the cars and taking the goods which are passing to the west. Last week eleven of these men, belonging to sailing boats, were taken, and arrested and imprisoned. The goods of great value and money were found on board. Among those arrested are John P. Brown, John McPeck and two men named Homan and Brown, and the entire crew of the boat Ruth Ann, Capt. Bailey, master of the Capt. Gardner of the boat Hudson, had \$2000 stolen from him, and two of the Hudson's crew were among those broken open and robbed on the 13th inst.

Terrific Railroad Accident.—(Great Loss of Life.)—Hosce, Sept. 24, 41.—A recent report appeared in the Central Railroad near West Hartford, Ct., this afternoon, caused by the passenger train, while descending a grade, and a heavy mail train, coming in collision with the ascending freight train.

The cars of the passenger train were completely demolished. Seven teen passengers were badly injured and four killed. Nine of their limbs broken. Mr. C. Kimball, conductor, and Frederick Palmer, brakesman, were fatally injured. The engine and its machinery were pumped off. The freight train was running out at the same time.

John Smith, Conductor on the Stonington Railroad, was knocked off the train today, and his head cut off by the wheels.

Dead Boat Kosuth.—The news from Constantinople is to the effect of August, and the steam frigate Mississippi having run aground, Kosuth and the Hungarian patriots would be conveyed to Southampton in the Transatlantic and Oriental company's steamship Tague, and from that port they would embark for the United States, or await the arrival of the Mississippi. On the 1st of September the English would quit Kurlabia, and embark at Jomelki, in a Turkish steamer, for the Danubians.

Kosuth was to be accompanied by M. Lomuti, a Tuscian, his private secretary; by Generals Perzel and Wiskey; by Count Barthany, with their families; and twenty chief superior officers. They are expected to reach Southampton on the 2d of October.

A Scour of Destruction.—The emigrant road over the desert, beyond Humboldt river, is literally covered with dead caravans. A gentleman who reached Sacramento city about the middle of July, counted twenty dead caravans in a space of five feet square, for forty miles they average one to every ten feet, making a total of twenty thousand. The wagons are in a very bad state of decay, and most of them started for California last year, not one-half reached their destination.

Two Buys in West Meriden.—(Con.)—Dated Thomas and William Thomas, aged ten and eight years, having discovered under a barn door a bag of powder which had been left after blasting, filled their pockets with it, and then proceeded to amuse themselves by flinging it into a bonfire. The powder in their pockets taking fire, they were both so badly burnt that Thomas died the next morning, and the other is not expected to recover.

PRESIDENT JUDGE
WE have been authorized to announce
Hon. DANIEL DUREKE, as
date for the office of PRESIDENT JUDGE
this Judicial District at the ensuing election.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
HENRY MYERS, of New Chester,
an Independent Candidate for A
Judge of Adams County at the ensuing E
Aug. 25

THE ASSOCIATE JUDGE of Adams county
Sept. 15

PROTHONOTARY.
To the Independent Voters of Adams County.
FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—
I call for the liberal support you extend
on a former occasion, I again offer my
name for re-election as a candidate for the
PROTHONOTARY. Should I be elected
I promise to discharge the duties of the office
promptly and impartially, and will be grate-
ful for your kindness.

W. W. PAXTON
Gietysburg, Dec. 10.

PROTHONOTARY.
To the Independent Voters of Adams
A solicitation of numerous trier
I understand offer themselves to your
attention as Independent

of PROTHONOTARY, at the ensuing election, and will be thankful for the suffrages of the

le. If elected, he promises to discharge
duties of the Office with promptness and fidelity.
JACOB BUSH
East Berlin, Sept. 15,

JANIEL PEASE

Menallen township, Jan. 27.

Register and Recorder.

BELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support you extended to me on the occasion, I again offer myself to your registration as an Independent candidate for the **Register and Recorder.** Should I be successful, I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office, and impartially, and in so doing be grateful for your kindness.

WM. F. WALTER

Butler township, Jan. 27.

Clerk of the Courts.

To the Voters of Adams County.

BELLOW-CITIZENS:—Thankful for the liberal support extended to me at the last Adams County Officers, I again announce myself a candidate for the Office of **Clerk of the Courts**, and respectfully solicit your support. Should I be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully, to the best of my ability, and shall feel grateful to you for your support.

EDEN NORR
 Stralen township, Jan. 27.
CLERK OF THE COURTS
 to the Free and Independent Voters of
 arms County:
 ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends
 of both political parties, I have been
 to announce myself to your consideration
 as a candidate for the office of **CLERK OF THE**
COURTS at the ensuing election. Should
 I be fortunate as to receive a majority of your
 votes, and be elected, I pledge my best efforts
 proper discharge of the duties of the office.
 Your humble servant,
 WM. B. MEAL

SHERIFFALTY.
 I, **BEG** leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of **SHERIFF** at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your support, and I believe so fortunate, by and through your vote, as to secure a majority of your votes will, as the office, I will promise to discharge the duties of the office with honor and with fidelity to all parties.

JONAS SCOTT
 Butler township, Mar. 5.

SHERIFFALTY.
 I, **BEG** leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of **SHERIFF** at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your support, and I believe so fortunate, by and through your vote, as to secure a majority of your votes will, as the office, I will promise to discharge the duties of the office with honor and with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT
 Gettysburg, Jan. 20

SHERIFFALTY.
 I, **BEG** leave to offer myself as a Candidate for the office of **SHERIFF** at the coming election, and respectfully solicit your support, and I believe so fortunate, by and through your vote, as to secure a majority of your votes will, as the office, I will promise to discharge the duties of the office with honor and with fidelity.

JOHN SCOTT
 Gettysburg, Jan. 20

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself to you

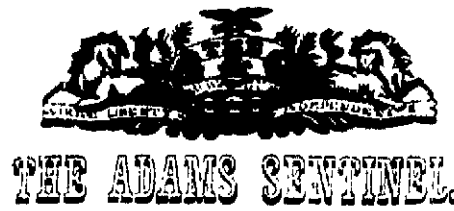
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
 JESSE JOHNSON
 County Treasurer.

NIK resigned gratefully acknowledges the liberal support extended to him in the campaign for COUNTY TREASURER, and respectfully announces to his friends and fellow-citizens that he will not be a candidate of the County, that he will be a candidate for the office of the County Clerk at the next election. If elected, his efforts will be directed to a faithful discharge of his duties of the post.
 THOMAS WARREN
 Leesburg, Peor. Co.

COUNTY TREASURER.
 R. C. N. BERLICHY wishes to announce that he is a candidate for the office of COUNTY TREASURER, and of the suffrages of his fellow-citizens will be gratefully acknowledged.
 R. C. N. BERLICHY
 Leesburg, Peor. Co.

REMOVAL.
 -ALEX. FRIZER-
 ALEX. FRIZER, by method to return his thanks to the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed,

**CLOCKS,
Watches, Jewelry**



RETTYSBURG:
Monday, September 29th, 1851.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.
FOR GOVERNOR.
WM. F. JOHNSTON.
FOR CANAL COMR.
JOHN STROHM.
For Judges of the Supreme Court,
RICHARD COULTER, Westmoreland.
GEORGE CHAMBERS, Franklin.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.
JOSHUA W. COMLY, Montour.
WILLIAM JESSUP, Susquehanna.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.
Associate Judges,
SAMUEL R. RUSSELL,
JOHN MCINLEY.
Assembly,
DR. DAVID MELLINGER.
Prothonotary,
WILLIAM W. PAXTON.
Register and Recorder,
DANIEL PLANK.
Clerk of the Courts,
EDEN NORRIS.
Treasurer,
THOMAS WARREN.
Sheriff,
JOHN SCOTT.
Coroner,
DR. H. W. CAUFFMAN.
Commissioner,
ABRAHAM REEVER.
Director of the Poor,
JAMES BIGHAM.
Auditor,
ANDREW MARSHALL, JR.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
DANIEL DURKEE.

The State Debt.
The subject next in importance to a permanent and well organized policy by which the industry of Pennsylvania may be adequately remunerated, is, remarks the North American, the establishment of a system for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the State debt, through which means alone the public credit can be maintained unimpaired. It is not enough that the interest should be paid promptly and in satisfactory currency. As long as the present debt remains, so long will the people be subjected to a taxation of two millions of dollars annually in the shape of interest, of which sum one million and a half are sent out of the country to meet the obligations due to foreign bond holders. We do not propose to go into the history of the origin of this mammoth debt, which has kept the energies of our commonwealth cramped for so many years, and has imprisoned that enterprise which once promised such flattering results. It is enough to know that the debt exists, and that the advancement of Pennsylvania must be comparatively restricted until it is extinguished.

In discussing this topic at the meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, a few days ago, Governor Johnston called attention to one startling fact, which cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the minds of our readers:

"You will recollect (said he) that in the period of ten years, from 1830 to 1840, the debt had increased \$18,000,000; and you will remember, that not a single mile of your railroads or canals which were not completed at the time George Wolf went out of office, was completed in 1840. I distinctly state, from the best of my recollection, and from the most careful examination I can make of the history of the internal improvements of the State, not a single mile of railroad or canal was brought into active usefulness during the period of ten years to which I have referred."

It will be remembered, when Gov. Ritner retired from office in 1839, that the debt was about the same amount as when he was inaugurated—say \$25,000,000. From that period to 1849 the debt increased sixteen millions of dollars under two successive administrations, and Gov. Johnston, upon coming into office, found the State saddled with forty-one millions. But the astonishing feature of these developments is, that during the terms of Governor Porter and Governor Shunk, when these sixteen millions were piled upon the previous twenty-five millions, not a single additional mile of railroad or canal belonging to the public improvements was constructed or brought into useful employment. Any and other overburdened tax-payers of this State will inquire, under such circumstances, what became of this enormous sum of money? To what beneficial use was it applied? and where are the results of such an immense expenditure? They may ask such questions, but they will get no answer except that which is to be found in the waste of time and extravagance of that party which so long ruled the State with a rod of iron, and in the enrichment of leaders who fattened on the plunder of the public treasury.

And let us not forget, while the improvements of our railroads and canals were thus arrested, and sixteen millions added to the debt, that during the same period of ten years, not one dollar of the interest was ever paid in respect, by the people, toward money parley; but that banks, for the purpose of making

precious rags were the agencies by which that obligation was met, when met at all. And this method of management prevailed to the very last hour, for the February interest of 1849 was paid by the Locomotive State Treasurer, like the previous dividends with a loan, and in currency notoriously below par. This system was practiced for the benefit of office holders and partisans, who hawked the public credit about through the shuffling-shops, and divided the spoils at the expense of the State. The facts are familiar to all parties, and cannot be successfully contradicted. The domination of Locomotivism trampled down the cherished interests of Pennsylvania, until her integrity was impeached before the world; until the most hopeful desponded; and until bankruptcy, and, worse than bankruptcy, degradation, threatened on every side. Such is a rapid glance at the effects of the policy, introduced and carried on by the Locomotives, during a long series of years, in which they almost uninterruptedly held power, by the misapplication of the people's money and the use of the influence which it furnished for electioneering purposes.

And now, we ask, when the tide turned, when the reaction commenced, and when Pennsylvania was again able to hold up her head proudly before the world as a solvent State? That is the true and only question, so far as the subject we are now discussing is involved. The periods between repudiation and restoration are distinctly marked with political boundaries. The first was under the dynasty of Locomotivism; the latter was under a Whig administration. For the first time in nine consecutive years the interest on the State debt was paid in gold and silver in Philadelphia, by Gibson J. Ball, the Whig State Treasurer, on the 1st of August, 1849. Having entered office in May, he had but ninety days to complete his arrangements. But such were the activity, resolution and ability exercised, that, without the cost of a dollar to the State, or the employment of a loan voted by the Legislature, he fulfilled this engagement, to the utter confusion and shame of his predecessors in office. That was a proud day for Pennsylvania, and will be long remembered in her calendar as the one upon which her credit was redeemed and her injured honor was restored. But Gov. Johnston knew that this was but a beginning of the great work of reform which he had undertaken, and that a Herculean task was yet to be performed in devising a plan for extinguishing the public debt. After a careful examination of the resources, he discovered that, by a judicious revision of the laws, and a proper application of the other means, this object might be accomplished. Accordingly, he recommended to the Legislature of 1849 the establishment of a Sinking Fund in order to test this important experiment. Its operation during the first year fulfilled his expectations, and a quarter of a million of dollars was wiped out. In the same year more than \$300,000 of an unrecorded floating debt—another Locomotive legacy—was liquidated; and \$150,000 was paid towards the completion of the North Branch Canal, besides carrying on the improvements to avoid the Schuylkill inclined plane. In consequence of these remarkable results, the value of our securities immediately rose, and confidence became firmly fixed in the public mind.

The next Locomotive legislature—that of 1850—unwilling that Gov. Johnston's policy should contrast with so much disadvantage to their party, tampered with the laws regarding this Sinking Fund, and reduced its receipts somewhat below those of the previous year. Seeing the beneficial effects produced by a Whig Administration, they threw every impediment in the way, and attempted to embarrass the Governor in his plans by every contrivance of party. Yet, notwithstanding these difficulties, Governor Johnston, in two years and a half, has paid off nearly THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION OF THE STATE DEBT, and founded a system which will ultimately lead to its total extinguishment. Let the tax-payers of this Commonwealth stand up and answer whether so much good was ever accomplished under any Locomotive administration? The two parties are now divided upon plain and palpable issues. And one of the most important, as we have already seen, is whether the State credit shall be preserved, or whether we shall return to repudiation. Gov. Johnston and his party are for reducing the debt, paying the interest in gold and silver, and diminishing taxes. They have exhibited their policy and proved it. The results are visible, and have been vividly felt by every interest and pursuit in the Commonwealth. Col. Bigler and his party are the opponents of this policy, as they are of every other measure which favors the industry and welfare of Pennsylvania. If elected, they will introduce experiments which will abolish the Sinking Fund; they will plunge the State into a new era of dissipation; and they will wind up as they did then last in power, by an accumulation of indebtedness, and by a prostration of the credit. Can the people of Pennsylvania state between the two candidates and the two parties?

Let the variety of speech appear to be greater now than at any former period. It is with the tongue and difficulty that a sufficient amount can be uttered in a single breath, to meet the demands for change. The pretensions by money-wise people, that this system is a new and improved one, have been realized, and it is no longer as Locomotives daily declare, one of our evils.

Startling Disclosure.
The Harrisburg American of Thursday last says, that Judge Woodward, a distinguished Democrat from the Northern part of the State, was in Harrisburg a few days ago, and had a conversation about the prospects of their party with the prominent Democrats there. He brought rather a gloomy account from the North, and expressed the opinion that unless something was done to turn the current of feeling, their ticket would be defeated; and proposed, to accomplish this purpose, that their orators and presses should raise a PANIC on the Slavery question, so as to secure Gov. Johnston's defeat. He remarked:—

"I did not know that there was any CAUSE for ALARM, but that it was for the RAISE of a FALSE ALARM."

This suggestion was agreed to, after consultation; and Judge Woodward, by way of beginning this "grand effort to humbug the People," made a speech in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and there asserted that if Gov. Johnston were elected, "the death-knell of our Constitution and our liberties will have been sounded." The same sentiments, we have been told, were advanced by Mr. BUCHANAN, at Hanover, on Friday last.

So that all this "clap-trap" about the dissolution of the Union, &c., is the result of a concerted effort to humbug the people! Citizens of Pennsylvania, be on your guard against these desperate measures of the hungry politicians, to accomplish, if it were possible, the defeat of a Governor who has done so much for the interests of Pennsylvania.

We observe in the Bucks County Intelligencer of Tuesday last, that the name of our townsman, DANIEL M. SAVER, Esq., is announced in connection with the office of President Judge of that district (Bucks and Montgomery). The editor of the Intelligencer warmly advocates the principle of going out of the District for a President Judge. The Whigs of Bucks meet to-morrow for the purpose of nominating. Should their choice fall upon Mr. S., they will find him a man of talent and a clever fellow.

We learn that our former townsman, Major J. HARRISON KELLY, has purchased the establishment of the *Virginia Herald*, at Fredericksburg, Va., and takes charge of it at once. It is one of the prominent Whig Journals of that State, and will certainly, under his direction, lose none of its energy and efficiency in the good cause.

Judge of the Supreme Court.
The President has appointed BENJAMIN RAND CURTIS, of the Suffolk Bar, Massachusetts, to the seat on the Supreme Bench, made vacant by the death of Judge Woodward. Mr. Curtis is scarcely over forty years of age, and the President was desirous to select a young man who might have a reasonable prospect of a long judicial term. Mr. Curtis is said to possess fine legal attainments, but we believe he is quite unknown to fame.

Hon. David Wilmet is the regular Locomotive candidate for President Judge in the Bradford, Sullivan and Susquehanna district. We shall wait to hear all the denunciation which will be bestowed upon the Locomotives in that district, by the Pennsylvanian, for taking up so decided a "Free Soiler" as Mr. Wilmet for so important an office as President Judge.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, U. S. Attorney General, has just returned to Washington from Kentucky, whither he was recently called to the bedside of Mrs. Crittenden, whom he has since followed to the grave. Care and grief sit heavily upon him, he having also not long since lost his mother, and lately his gallant nephew in the Havana massacre. His son accompanies him from Kentucky.

From Europe.
The steamer Africa arrived at New York on Wednesday last, bringing Liverpool dates to the 15th inst.

There appears to be nothing of political interest. The Cotton market was active; and breadstuffs remained as by former ad- vices.

Escape.—A fellow named Walsworth, accused of horse-stealing, escaped from Frederick County Jail on Friday, by dressing himself in a change of clothes brought him by a woman. He quietly walked to the iron-barred door, pushing a chair and very coolly demanded to be let out. As there had been no guard on duty during the day he was permitted to go without any suspicion.

The number of passing trains who traveled over the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad from the opening, August 20, to September 20th, has reached seventeen thousand five hundred—the tolls amounting to one thousand one hundred and two dollars.

How California Gold.—The steamer Eliza is arrived at New York on Friday evening, bringing news from California, with one million three hundred and thirty thousand dollars in gold; and next day the Harriet, from San Francisco, with \$1,200,000 in gold; then another half-million; and last night, the steamer Eliza, with \$1,000,000 in gold; which, in the same week, is manufactured in our own country.

Death of Gen. H. Wilmet.—We learn from St. Louis, that General Henry H. Wilmet, who served in the U. S. Army, died on the 20th inst. of a long illness. He was a gallant soldier and a true Christian gentleman.

The Lancaster County Murder.
An examination took place at Lancaster, before Alderman Reigart, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last, in regard to the persons arrested, who are charged with aiding and abetting in the late murder, and also with treason, in resisting the execution of the laws of the U. States.

Hon. John L. Thompson, District Attorney; Wm. B. Fordney, Esq.; Attorney General Franklin; R. J. Brent, Esq., Attorney General of Maryland; and Hon. John Nelson, formerly Attorney General of the U. States—appeared for the prosecution; and Thaddeus Stevens, Reah Frazer, Ford, Kline, and Dickey, Esqs., for the defendants. The Court room was crowded to excess during the whole investigation, and the most intense interest was manifested in the proceedings.

On Thursday morning, Alderman Reigart gave his decision that the two whites, Elijah Lewis and Casimer Hannaway, and three blacks, John Morgan, Henry Simms, and Jacob Moore, should be committed to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, to be taken to Philadelphia, and there to be tried for high treason against the U. States. They were immediately committed, the offense not being bailable.

The examination of the other thirteen persons also took place on Thursday. The magistrate directed that six of them be discharged, and that the remaining seven be taken to Philadelphia for trial.

There was considerable sparring between the counsel at the winding up of the case. Dickinson Gersuch is rapidly recovering, and will soon be able to go home.

The Tragedy at Oakland College.
FURTHER PARTICULARS.
We have already announced the fact that the Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain, President of the Oakland College, at Port Gibson, Mississippi, had been brutally murdered by Mr. George A. Briscoe, who subsequently put an end to his own existence. A correspondent from the New Orleans Picayune, under date of the 8th inst., says the following facts in relation to this dreadful affair, were elicited before the Coroner's jury:

On the afternoon of Friday last, the 5th inst., about half-past 4 o'clock, Mr. Briscoe, on his way home from his office, called at the gate of Dr. Chamberlain's residence. The Doctor, being informed of the fact, went to the gate. Mr. Briscoe still remaining in his cab. The conversation between them commenced when the Doctor was yet in the yard. In the continuation of it, he leaned on the top of the gate. Soon his two daughters, who were eye-witnesses of the scene, heard Mr. Briscoe, in a very angry tone, say, "I will kill you." It is supposed that Mr. Briscoe, in a printed card in which he had signed his name, had written a statement of his political opinions. To the repeated declaration, "I will kill you," the Doctor was heard to say, "I will not prove that." When Mr. Briscoe leaped from his vehicle, and with his loaded whip, he fell the Doctor to the ground, and as he attempted to rise other blows again prostrated him, and as he was about to rise a second time, Mr. Briscoe drew forth a bow-knife of eight inch blade, and plunged it into the Doctor's heart. He rose notwithstanding, and started towards the house, about fifteen or twenty paces distant. His son-in-law coming up just at the time, saw Mr. Briscoe with the blade of his knife, and then drove off. The Doctor, leaning on his son-in-law, entered the door remarking, "I am killed." He fell on the floor of the passage, and in a few moments closed his eyes in death. On examination, five severe wounds, inflicted with the loaded whip, were found on the forehead, crown, and back part of head, and in addition to the fatal wound in the breast. Verdict of the Coroner's jury unanimously, "Murder."

Yesterday the remains of Dr. Chamberlain, after appropriate religious services, were carried by his friends to their last resting place in the college burial ground. But this is not the end of the tragic scene. Mr. Briscoe, on his way home from the fatal deed, called upon two of his friends and told them that he had stabbed Dr. Chamberlain in self-defense. That he handed his loaded whip to the Doctor, and he beat him with it to such a degree, that he was compelled to kill him. He then showed them his hat, which was torn, and said the Doctor tore it; but he showed no wounds or bruises. When search was made for him that night by local authorities, he could not be found. Yesterday afternoon he was discovered by a negro. He was lying on the ground in a very dense part of the woods in a dying state. A physician was immediately called to him, but could give no relief. He had become almost black in the face, very much swollen, and the blood was oozing from various parts of his body. He lived a few hours. This morning a Coroner's inquest was held and the body interred. Verdict—Death from cause unknown.

This afternoon the remains were carried to the grave. Briscoe is due to their return to work.

The Christiana Outrage.—The Philadelphia North American, of Monday morning, says:—

"The remainder of the officers who were on duty at Christiana, returned home yesterday afternoon. The country was thoroughly scoured for the distance of thirty miles around, and all suspicious parties arrested. The negro settlements are nearly all completely deserted. The officers were obliged to turn back horses, cattle, fowls, and other personal stock, to prevent them from running. At this brought in a large quantity of horses, cows and John B. boats, and a number of other articles, which were taken to the city, a number of negroes, and a number of weapons found in the negro huts."

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ONE VOTE.
Every Whig, says the Lancaster Examiner, should remember the importance of his vote, and the vote of his neighbor. A single vote has decided many important questions, and one vote may elect or defeat Gov. Johnston or Honest John Strohm. It is true, such results do not often occur, and we think there is very little danger of a very close election now; for we honestly believe that the Whig ticket will receive a large majority, yet this is by no means certain, and the best way to ensure success is for every one to consider the importance of every single vote.

One vote elected Marcus Morton Governor of Massachusetts, some years ago. One vote re-elected him the following term. (by the Legislature) one vote elected a State Senator in Bucks county a few years ago; a vote for Prothonotary of Dauphin county gave the office to a Locomotive, who was appointed by the Governor, and many other cases of this kind might be mentioned, all proving that upon a single vote the most important questions may depend.

Therefore we trust that every Whig will bear in mind the importance of his vote and influence, and be sure not to neglect his individual duty on the second Tuesday of October next. The great strength of our opponents is not their greater number, (for they are in a decided minority in Pennsylvania,) but the grand secret is that the Locomotives never fail to vote, whilst the Whigs, on the other hand, too often neglect this imperative duty, and thus suffer themselves to be beaten by simply staying at home when voting time comes. If every Whig would resolve hereafter to vote at every election, we would never be beaten in Pennsylvania.

Let every friend of Johnston and Strohm resolve to leave no votes unpolled, and to see that his neighbor will come up to the good work at the proper time and do his duty, and victory is certain.

Outrage on Gov. Johnston.
On the return of Gov. Johnston and his escort from Tanawaka to Pottsville, on Monday night, a most villainous attack was made upon them after leaving the cars, by a party of rowdies at Mount Carbon. A pistol was discharged, whether at the Governor or not is unknown, but fortunately without taking effect upon any one. Clubs and stones then fell, striking several persons and injuring them considerably.

The attack was made at a late hour on Monday night. Four persons were arrested and brought before Esquire Beck. To testify afternooon, but no one appearing to prove their identity with the rioters, they were discharged. Two persons, knocked down with clubs or stones thrown at the party, were walking close beside the Governor.

Health of Mr. Clay.—We regret to learn from the New York Mirror, that the health of Mr. Clay is in such a feeble state, that it is extremely doubtful if he will ever again be able to visit Washington. For the first time in his long and glorious life, the great Statesman seems to be physically desponding. The editor of the Mirror says that he writes this paragraph, as it will be read, with a feeling of profound sadness.

The Christiana Outrage.—Justice to Pennsylvania.—A correspondent of the Baltimore County Advocate, residing in the county, defends the citizens of Pennsylvania from the imputation of encouraging a violation and resistance of the fugitive law, and adds:

"Feeling it my duty, upon hearing the news of this outrageous act, I repaired to the place; as soon as circumstances would admit of it, I visited the place where the murder was committed, saw the spot upon which Mr. Gersuch fell. I conversed with all whom I saw, and I do assure you, sir, that not one could I meet who did not express the most profound regret upon the subject, and expressed themselves in such terms as not to be misunderstood. Some may say that they have seen the result of their former actions, and in order to keep pace with public opinion, had changed their course, and apparently their minds up on the subject of slavery, and the apprehension of persons claimed as slaves, but as many of those persons were those with whom I have had a long and intimate acquaintance, I must sincerely declare that I have never heard from them anything but such as would fall from the lips of the most ordering and law-abiding citizens."

Grubbs's Magazine. for October, has been received. Its illustrations are "The Burning Light"—Paris, Fashions, and a Scene in the Country. "The Burning Light" is a magnificent stipple engraving.

Devotion House Burnt.—This popular and extensive hotel at Cincinnati was damaged by fire, on the 17th inst., by the 17th inst. The damage is covered by insurance to the amount of \$15,000. The fire occurred at midnight, and the excitement among the numerous boarders was intense, many of whom had to escape in their night clothes. There was upward of \$50,000 worth of goods and jewelry stolen from the house during the night.

Child Hunt to Death.—On Friday last week the daughter of Mr. C. and Mrs. Mary Mahony, living in East Gravelly, Ohio, was burnt to death in the following shocking manner. In the absence of her parents, the child had climbed a tree and obtained possession of a tin of matches, with which she got on a bed and set fire to her bed clothes. Before assistance could arrive she was so badly burnt in the flames that she died but two hours.

According to a census taken by the State, there are 18,000 Negroes in the State of Ohio. They are engaged in constructing a line of railroad to the Mountains, eight miles long, for the purpose of transferring material for their great temple.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SENTINEL."
BALTIMORE, Sept. 22, 1851.
Mr. Editor:—In the "Sentinel" of the 1st ult. I see a communication over the signature of J. STURGE. It appears to think that the information of my friend sound strangely in the ears of those that are accustomed to hear the songs of the children in the sanctuary Sabbath after Sabbath for years past; and also that it seems to him almost incredible that such a person could be found residing near the Tract within the sound of the church bell, entirely ignorant of the fact that a Sabbath School has been in constant operation for the last quarter of a century. (Charity think-tho not evil.) I am glad to hear that Brother STURGE has a Sabbath School in operation at Fairfield, and that the bell tolls Sabbath after Sabbath to call the School together; but it does not toll loud enough for my friend to hear it, as he lives some six or seven miles from Fairfield. The community around Fairfield, in hearing distance of the church bell, knows well that there is a Sabbath School there, and that it has had, and still has, its warm friends, who are willing to do all they can to advance the good cause; but the country between Gettysburg and the Mountain, from Mr. Clark's church to Bendersville, are there as many as there should be (are there any?) in all that country?

I intend, as soon as I can make it suit, to call and see Brother STURGE's school. Yours truly,
SPECTATOR.

Terrible Fire in Buffalo!
FIVE HUNDRED BUILDINGS DESTROYED!
A most terrible and destructive fire took place at Buffalo, N. Y., on Thursday night last. It extended from the Points down between the canal and Terrace street, destroying almost every building, and laying in ruins a space of about ten acres! The number of buildings destroyed is from five to six hundred, mostly inhabited by the poorer class of persons—thousands of whom have been rendered homeless by the terrible calamity. The loss is roughly estimated at a million and a half of dollars, but a small portion of which is insured. Many of the families barely escaped with their lives, so fearfully rapid was the progress of the flames. It is feared that many lives have been lost. One dead body had already been recovered from the ruins. Several of the firemen were seriously burned.

The Whigs of Virginia, on Thursday last, in State Convention, nominated, by acclamation, GEORGE W. SEYMERS, of Kinawha, as their candidate for Governor.

The Rev. Dr. CREGHTON was, on Friday last, elected Provisional Bishop of New York, by the Protestant Episcopal Convention, sitting at New York. Dr. WASHINGTON was his principal opponent.

The Salisbury Bank of Maryland has failed.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 22.
Explosion of the Steamer James Jackson.—The steamer James Jackson exploded her boiler yesterday on leaving Shawanago, by which accident thirty-five persons were killed and wounded. The two pilots of the boat were slightly injured. The engineer in charge of the engines immediately after the explosion is reported to have jumped on shore and took to the woods. A lady sat on board at Shawanago, and was killed in sight of her home. The steamer Cumberland Valley was but a short distance below the Jackson when the explosion took place. She returned and aided all in her power; she also towed the wreck ashore; the boat was literally torn to pieces from the fore to the after part of the cabin; the two boilers are crushed flat by the force of the explosion.

Destructive Fire in the Woods.—Dorset, Sept. 24.—Accounts from Cherryfield, (Maine) state that the whole country was being burnt up, and scarcely an acre of green land was left along the seaboard. The flames had swept over Mount Desert, destroying several houses. In Hancock county the people were suffering severely; the roads being almost impassable from the smoke and flames. The timber of the Cutler company was damaged to the amount of \$150,000.

Drought.—The annexed paragraph from the Pittsburg Gazette of Tuesday describes a condition of things which, we regret to say, has its parallel in this quarter. The lowering appearance of the sky on Monday and Tuesday, which threatened an abundant rain, has passed away without a shower, and vegetation continues parched up and withered. The grasses are very generally destroyed, and the opinion is now entertained that rain will not renew them this season.

The Drought.—All over this country, the drought prevails, with an intensity seldom witnessed. The rivers are unacceptably low, and brooks, fountains, and springs are dried up. The Marshall (Va.) Advocate says that much suffering for the want of water is felt in that region. The Washington (Pa.) Commonwealth, of the 11th inst., contains the most gloomy account of the prevalence of the drought in that country, and also of prevailing sickness and mortality. The eastern portion of this country, has been for several weeks, tormented with prevailing sickness and mortality, over almost any other period; attributed to the unwholesome state of the waters. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 11th inst., says that in that vicinity, cattle have to be driven two or three miles to water, and that the climate and country have more the appearance of Arabian Deserts than the fruitful valley of the Mon.

California to be Withheld.—There is a movement now going on in California, to divide this State into Upper and Lower California, on account of the inequality of the laws, against partiality shown to the northern portion.

A Healthy Place.—In the town of Lanesburg, Massachusetts, there are forty-eight persons who were living when the Declaration of Independence was made, several of whom are over ninety years of age. The population of the town is but 1300. (No says on exchange.)

The Great Earthquake in Naples.—Over Two Thousand Lives Lost.—Cities Destroyed and Damaged.—The Washington Republic publishes a letter from the Hon. E. Joy Morris, the American Minister to Naples, giving a minute account of the terrible earthquake which occurred in the western portion of the kingdom of Naples, on the 14th of July, by which some 2,500 lives were lost, and several towns either totally prostrated or greatly damaged. Mr. Morris says that previous to the shock, a small stream that runs near the city of Meli suddenly disappeared, and adds:

At the first shock, Meli, which contains ten thousand inhabitants, was prostrated in the dust, nothing but a few crumbling walls surviving the general ruin. An unknown number of its inhabitants were buried under the falling mass of fabrics. Up to the present moment seven hundred dead bodies have been discovered, and many others are constantly being found. More than two hundred persons lie in an adjacent hospital, suffering under grievous wounds, while many have been dug up alive from the ruins. Among others, a female infant, a year old, after lying buried for two days, was brought out living and unharmed, and restored to its afflicted mother, widowed by the same calamity.

The shocks and rumbling of the earth still occasionally occurred at the time of writing his letter, and all eyes were turned upon Vesuvius as the safety valve through which the struggling life might escape, although no local signs were yet apparent.

The neighboring towns of Atella, Rionero, Barile and Rapallo are sufferers by the same convulsion. Rionero is a general wreck, not a sound house remaining—more than a hundred persons have here perished, and as many have been maimed or wounded. In Barile, the only edifice not entirely destroyed is the orphan asylum, while the discovered dead amount to about one hundred and fifty. In the commune of Bari, the towns of Cerato, Minervino, Spinazzola, Andria and Trani were all injured more or less. In Canosa, the ancient *Canusium*, founded by Diomed, and whose walls once enclosed a circuit of sixteen miles, three hundred and seventy-six houses were thrown down. At the last report the shock around Mount Volturno continued, and one-half of the city of Venosa, the ancient *Venusia*, containing six thousand inhabitants, and celebrated as the birth-place of Horace, was destroyed. The Mountain provinces of the *Apennini* and of Calabria, where the earthquake of 1783 destroyed three hundred cities and buried thirty thousand human beings, have this far escaped.

Robbery in the Pennsylvania Works.—The Pittsburg papers of Saturday state that, from circumstances that have come to the knowledge of the authorities in and about Johnstown, Pa., there is a large and well organized band of robbers, consisting, as alleged by some of those arrested, of over one hundred, whose headquarters are in Cincinnati; and they have for sometime past been committing depredations to an alarming extent at Johnstown and vicinity, in breaking open the cars and taking the goods which are passing to the west. Last week eleven of these men, I believe to section boys, principally, were arrested and imprisoned. Great quantities of goods and money were from them secured. Among those arrested are John P. Mason, John McFeely, and two men named Heman and Brown, and the entire crew of the boat Rath Ann, Capt. Ridley, &c. &c. &c. Capt. Gordon, of the boat Hudson, had \$300 stolen from him, and one of Birmingham's cars was among those broken open and robbed on the 15th.

Terrible Railroad Accident.—Great Loss of Life.—Boston, Sept. 24, 10 P. M.—An accident happened on the Central Railroad, near West Hartford, Ct., this afternoon, caused by the passenger train, while descending a grade, running at fifty miles per hour, coming in collision with the ascending freight train.

The cars of the passenger train were completely demolished. Seventeen passengers were badly injured and four killed. Nine had their limbs broken. Mr. C. Kimball, conductor, and Frederick Palmer, brakeman, were fatally injured. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping off. The freight train was running out at the same time.

Latest from Kossuth.—The news from Constantinople is to the 25th of August, and the steam frigate Mississippi having run aground, Kossuth and the Hungarian patriots would be conveyed to Southampton in the Peninsular and Oriental company's steamship Tagus, and from that port they would embark for the United States, or await the arrival of the Mississippi. On the 1st of September the refugees would quit Katalin, and embark at Jenewik, in a Turkish steamer, for the Vardarvies. Kossuth was to be accompanied by M. Lemmi, a Tuscany, his private secretary; by Generals Trevel and Wiskie; by Count Bathany, with their families; and twenty other superior officers. They are expected to reach Southampton on the 5th of October.

A Scene of Desolation.—The emigrants need over the desert, beyond Humboldt river, is literally strewn with dead carcasses. A gentleman who reached Sacramento city about the middle of July, counted twenty head of cattle in as many feet square; for forty miles they average one to every ten feet; making a total of twenty thousand. The wagons are one to every mile. Of eleven thousand that started for California last year, not one-half reached their destination.

Two Boys in West Meriden, Conn. named Thomas and William Daniels, aged ten and eight years, having discovered under a barn part of a keg of powder which had been laid aside for blasting, filled their pockets with it, and then proceeded to amuse themselves by firing it into a bonfire.

The powder in their pockets taking fire, they were both so badly burnt that Thomas died the next morning, and the other is not expected to recover.

Progress of St. Louis.—On the 10th inst. a tract of land in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis, called Standard Addition, was sold by auction in lots. The gross amount of sales of the day was two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, and only one-third of the tract was sold. The sale was to be continued on the following day. This fact is a remarkable evidence of the progress of a city which but a few years ago was a mere village.

